

“(D) The total monetary amount of the reductions or waivers referred to under subparagraph (C).”

“(2) DEFINITIONS IN REPORTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include definitions of the terms ‘enforcement actions’, ‘reduction or waiver’, and ‘small entity’ as used in the report.”.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 1270. A bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the “Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I rise today to introduce legislation to name the Federal courthouse being built in downtown Eugene, OR after one of Oregon's greatest heroes, my friend and mentor, Senator Wayne Morse. Naming the Eugene courthouse in the city that Wayne Morse loved and called home would be an appropriate way to honor the independence and integrity of our former Senate colleague.

I find it especially fitting to be here today to honor one of the Senate's great independents. Without going into too much detail of the last few months of the Senate's history, the act of moving one's seat on the Senate floor is not a new concept, and Wayne Morse may have done it most famously.

In January 1953, Senator Morse walked into this very Chamber carrying a folding chair that he would place in the center of the aisle, thereby removing himself from either major party as an Independent. Again in 1956, he moved his chair to become a Democrat. He was subsequently overwhelmingly re-elected by the voters of Oregon. The independence displayed by Senator Morse throughout his 24-year service in the Senate was always rewarded by Oregonians who showed their continuing faith in his ability to truly represent their interests, no matter their party label.

It would benefit us all to follow the principles Wayne Morse lived by in politics today. Senator Morse would have had little sympathy for the world of the sound byte. Wayne Morse did not just talk; he worked on the issues that our citizens care about most: education; resources; health care; and justice for all. To paraphrase an old saying, he was “unbought and unbossed.” He, instead, set the bar for integrity and truly embodied the Oregon spirit. I can't imagine a better tribute to Senator Morse's independence and integrity than to name a United States courthouse to honor his legacy.

Senator Morse never forgot where he came from. He could never wait to return to his house in Eugene, at 595 Crest Drive, an address I remember well because I worked as a campaign aide for two of his Senate Campaigns. It was during this time that he got me interested in working with the elderly and started me in public service, which ultimately led me here to the Senate floor. I was given the high honor of

being elected to serve in the Senate seat he had held more than 30 years after he was last reelected by the people of Oregon.

Known as the “Tiger of the Senate” for his eloquently outspoken and vigorously independent views, Senator Morse worked diligently on the behalf of the American family. He pushed the Senate to improve education and create a better future for American children by passing the New Frontier and Great Society bills, supporting federal aid to public schools and universities, and implementing scholarship programs for low-income students.

It is, therefore, only right that the Federal courthouse that we will build in Eugene, OR be named after Senator Morse. This courthouse will represent his respect for the law, his love for that city, and the future he envisaged for the people of his home State. Naming this courthouse after Senator Wayne Morse will promote and honor the legacy of Oregon's illustrious, maverick leader.

I am especially pleased to be joined by my colleague from Oregon, Senator SMITH, in introducing this bipartisan legislation to designate the new Eugene Federal courthouse as the Wayne Lyman Morse Federal Courthouse. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1189. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1189. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table as follows:

On page 45, line 25, insert the following:

SEC. 604. EMERGENCY DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR ATLANTIC NORTHEAST MULTISPECIES FISHERMEN.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall use \$10,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make payments to Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishermen adversely affected by commercial fishery failures in the Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishery.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—The payments shall be made in support of a voluntary fishing capacity reduction program in the Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishery that is designed to achieve, by means of permanent revocation of multispecies, limited access fishing permits, the following objectives:

(1) To obtain the maximum sustained reduction in fishing capacity at the least cost and in the minimum period of time.

(2) To prevent the replacement of fishing capacity removed under the program.

(c) DETERMINATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FISHERY FAILURES.—The commercial fishery failures referred to in subsection (a) are those

that are determined under section 308(b)(1) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107(b)(1)) for the purposes of that section.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Monday, July 30, 2001, at 9:30 a.m. for a hearing regarding “Ecstasy Use Rises: What More Needs to be Done by the Government to Combat the Problem?”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Monday, July 30, 2001, at 1 p.m. in Hart 216, to consider Robert S. Mueller III, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CALLING FOR UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF LI SHAOMIN AND ALL OTHER AMERICAN SCHOLARS OF CHINESE ANCESTRY

On July 24, 2001, the Senate amended and passed S. Res. 128, as follows:

S. RES. 128

Whereas in recent months the Government of the People's Republic of China has arrested and detained several scholars and intellectuals of Chinese ancestry with ties to the United States, including at least 2 United States citizens and 4 permanent residents of the United States;

Whereas according to the Department of State's 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People's Republic of China “has continued to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses, in violation of internationally accepted norms”;

Whereas the harassment, arbitrary arrest, detention, and filing of criminal charges against scholars and intellectuals has created a chilling effect on freedom of expression in the People's Republic of China, in contravention of internationally accepted norms, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People's Republic of China signed in October 1998;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China frequently uses torture and other human rights violations to produce coerced “confessions” from detainees;

Whereas the Department of State's 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China has extensively documented that human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China “included instances of extrajudicial killings, the use of torture, forced confessions, arbitrary arrest and detention, the mistreatment of prisoners, lengthy incommunicado detention, and denial of due process”, and also found that “[p]olice and prosecutorial officials often ignore the due process provisions of the law and of the Constitution . . . [f]or example, police and prosecutors can subject prisoners to